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# THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL

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The latest Voorhees prediction-but who cares for Voorhees predictions now?

The Sentinel has not yet said that it is sorry that it made Senator Voorhees the Senate champion of the Whisky Trust, but

The United States Senate seems to have adopted the Vanderbilt idea in regard to the public, and the public seems disposed to reciprocate.

Rev. Dr. Snyder, of St. Louis, says that "we need God in our institutions and not in our Constitution." That is, he would prefer a living to an embalmed God.

To those people in the Ohio town in which the crank Coxey is collecting several hundred men without money or means of subsistence his absurd scheme is no longer

The London cablegram announcing the reopening of Parliament says "it may be a short session and it may be a long one." The reckless correspondent who ventured that prediction should have added "It cannot be both."

The attempt of the Sugar Trust people to make it appear that the duty imposed upon refined sugar is in favor of the importers seems to have been made upon the assumption that the American people have enlisted with the marines. But they haven't.

One of the influences which is helping the Republicans in New York is the realization by the people that the Democracy thoroughly bad, whether led by Croker in New York city, Hill's henchmen in Troy or Cleveland's in Albany. All are ballot-box

In New York, last fall, one of the most potent influences which defeated the Democratic ticket was the putting of Maynard apon it. That is, the Democrats, when they did that, contributed to their own defeat, Buch occurrences should be lessons to Re-

The putting of a portion of the navy in command of a citizen who was sent on an important mission while the Senate was in session, and who had no official title, is the precedent established by the President and Secretary Gresham in connection with Paramount Blount.

It is asserted by those who have an opportunity to know that the retirement of Mr. Gladstone is to the advantage of bimetallism, as he has always been the unreasoning opponent of silver upon the assumption that England controlled the money of the world and therefore could manipulate the gold supply to its advantage.

The proposed removal of the government warehouse and plant for Indian supplies from New York to Chicago is in the line of good business management. As the Indians are all in the far West, there is no sense in making their base of supplies on the Atlantic coast. Chicago is the proper place for the government warehouse until it shall be decided to remove it further west.

When Mr. Bland was told in the House that his seigniorage bill provided not only for the coinage of \$55,156,681 of silver, but allowed the Secretary of the Treasury to issue a similar amount of silver certificates he refused to amend it, saying that it "is only a question of style;" nevertheless those who have carefully examined the bill say that such is a fair interpretation of the language of the bill.

A year ago the volume of the circulating medium in the country was \$1,599,542,000. Now it is \$1,690,675,152. In March, 1893, there was no complaint of scarcity of money with which to do the business of the country During the year the volume of business has fallen off, as shown by the clearing house reports, about 20 per cent., so that 20 per cent. less money would be all that is really needed to transact the volume of business. Instead of 20 per cent. less we have \$91,000,000 more. And yet there are those who howl for a larger volume of money.

A Honolulu dispatch of March 1 says that at the celebration of Washington's birthday "Minister Willis sat with President Dole and was marked in his attention to the speakers, especially to his outspoken critic, Smith.' Again it is stated that "Mr. Willis manifested much cordiality toward the provisional ministers, the other day meeting President Dole and strolling with him to the President's office for a half hour's chat." The Minister is evidently trying to cultivate friendly relations with the government he was sent out to overthrow. He does not intend to be bowed out of the country if he can help it.

Mr. Cleveland carried the State of New York in 1884 by a plurality of 1,047 and thereby became President. The recent indictment of more than eighty Democratic corruptionists, the conviction of eleven, the

guilty, and the exposure of the frauds they perpetrated shows that at least 30,000 fraudulent votes were polled or counted for the Democratic ticket in the last election. But there is no reason to believe that greater frauds were perpetrated in the last election than in every one for years past. They have all been conducted on the same plan and characterized by the same methods so far as the Democratic party is concerned. They have all been run by Tammany. Under the circumstances can any person doubt that the Democratic plurality in New York of 1,047 in 1884 was the result of fraud, and that Mr. Blaine was fairly elected President?

### LORD ROSEBERY'S POLICY.

The expectation that the Queen's speech at the opening of Parliament yesterday would foreshadow the policy of the new Ministry is borne out by the text of the speech. Brief as it is, it outlines important legislation and shows that Lord Rosebery is prepared to take up the work laid down by Mr. Gladstone and carry it forward on Liberal lines.

Far away the most difficult question the government has to deal with, and one that is most likely to wreck it, is that of Irish home rule. Mr. Gladstone found it very difficult to hold his party together on this question, and his successor will probably have the same experience. It is doubtful if Lord Rosebery's position on this question will satisfy the Irish members. Though a Liberal of the progressive school he is an imperialist without the slightest idea of relaxing imperial rule in England. Social reforms and justice to Ireland he will favor, but no surrender of imperial authority. The speech says that under the administration of ordinary law agrarian crime in Ireland has been reduced to the lowest point it has reached in fifteen years. The Irish members are not likely to be pleased with this optimistic view, nor with the intimation which follows that all that is needed in Ireland is legislation that will afford relief to evicted tenants. Probably Lord Rosebery is about right on this point, but the Irish members are not likely to be satisfied with so conservative a pro-

In other respects the new ministerial policy is decidedly progressive. Lord Rosebery, though a peer of the realm, is at heart a man of the people. He fully believes in social reform. On all the great issues of domestic policy he is with the masses. "Bills will be submitted," says the speech, "for the amendment of the registration, the abolition of plural voting, dealing with the ecclesiastical establishments of Wales and Scotland, the equalization of rates in London, local government for Scotland on the same basis as recently accorded to England and Wales and the exercise of direct local control of the liquor traffic." In addition to these important measures bills will be introduced for the promotion of conciliation in labor disputes and for amending the factory and mines act. This programme sweeps the whole horizon of social reform and presages a very interesting

The speech of the new Premier delivered at a meeting of the Liberals yesterday noon emphasizes the utterances of the Queen's speech and goes still further in defining his position. Under the circumstances it was a remarkable speech. It shows that the reins of power in England have fallen into the hands of a very able and very progressive man.

#### BLUE RIVER TOWNSHIP'S DEMOC-RACY.

Blue River township is in an uproar. Blue River township has no connection with Bluefields, Nicaragua, where British troops were recently landed, and the uproar that exists there has no relation to internaticnal affairs. Blue River township is in Johnson county, Indiana, and the uproar grows out of local politics. To be more definite, Blue River township is in a state of ebullition caused by a Democratic rebellion against Democratic frauds. As illustrating Democratic methods the facts have more than a local interest. Briefly stated they are as follows: A primary election was held in Johnson county, Feb. 17, to nominate candidates for county officers. The Democrats have a majority in the county, and a nomination on the Democratic ticket is ordinarily considered equivalent to an election. The primary election was, of course, managed by Democrats and only Democrats voted. The returns for Blue River township showed that W. W. Neal, candidate for county commissioner, had received 6 votes; Silas M. Front, for recorder, 23 votes; M. L. Ralston, for sheriff, 8 votes; John Weddle, for sheriff, 11 votes; W. T. Hougham, for surveyor, 2 votes. The voters of the township declared that the return was a fraud on its face, and three days after the election a protest signed by near one hundred Democrats was presented to the county committee demanding another election. The committee asked that some evidence of fraud be presented, and the leaders of the rebellion set about obtaining it. Although the time was limited, they prepared affidavits to be signed by Democrats who had voted for the candidates above named. It was found that 323 legal voters had voted at the primary election, and of these ninety were seen and made affidavit that they voted as follows: For Neal, 25; for Trout, 41; for Ralston, 16; for Weddle, 30; for Hougham, 59. These affidavits established the falsity of the count beyond any doubt, and if all the 323 Democrats who voted could have been seen the proof would doubtless have been overwhelming. As the central committee declined to afford any relief or take any action in the matter, the Democrats of the township held a mass meeting on the 3d inst, and adopted an address to the Democracy of the county. After reciting the fraud and the manner of its perpetration, the address says:

So monstrous an outrage upon the ballot was never before attempted in Johnson county, and we trust that the people will illustrate in November, by figures which cannot be misunderstood, that a dishonest nomination in Johnson county is not equivalent to an election and that honest dealing in politics is the only sure road to personal as well as party success.

The address goes on to say that the fraud could not have been carried through successfully if the ballots cast had been preserved, "but the conspirators were equal to the emergency, and the Blue River townsentence of twenty more who pleaded ship inspector, upon his second trip to ator the confidential man of the trust in

Franklin for that purpose, secured the consent of the chairman of the county committee to burn the ballots, and in this way all positive evidence of the votes as cast was destroyed." In addition to the evidence of fraud above cited the address states that the candidate for county treasurer, a native of Blue River township and very popular, was reported as receiving only 110 votes in the township, while another candidate who had no special claims on the favor of the township, but had very special claims on the favor of the township inspector, was reported as receiving 168 votes. "We believe that the third man in the race," says the address, "who received 30 votes in this count, got more actual support from the people than the fraudulent nominee" The address concludes as follows:

We do not subscribe to the dictum that "a Democrat fraudulently nominated is better than a Republican fairly nominated," because we believe that true Democracy condemns fraud, and that a good Democrat will vote and work against a fraudulent

The duty of the hour is for Democrats to purge themselves of this disgraceful piece of business; and no easier or more effective way can be found than by defeating at the polls in November the Democratic nominees for auditor, treasurer and recorder. But to accomplish this result we call upon all good Democrats in Johnson county to unite with us in working from now until next November for their

This is the message of the Blue River Demogracy. It does them credit. They talk like honest men who feel outraged at the frauds perpetrated by their party bosses, and who mean what they say when they declare they will not vote a ticket so tainted with fraud. So it should always be with Democrats or Republicans when party managers, bosses and rings attempt to carry their ends by fraud.

The Democratic rebellion in Blue River township will not attract as much public attention as the exposure and prosecution of the Tammany frauds in New York but it is as important in its way. It shows there is a point beyond which political bosses and corruptionists cannot go. It is the last straw that breaks the camel's

#### "GETTYSBURG AND FIVE FORKS AVENGED."

In yesterday's Journal the views of Mr.

Charles Henry Lea, of Philadelphia, a pro-

fessed mugwump, on the political situation, were given. After noting the purely sectional legislation of the Democratic Congress, he makes the striking declaration: "When the South can accomplish legislation so purely sectional Gettysburg and Five Forks are avenged." If a Republican had said this he would have been charged with "waving the ensanguined garment," but when a mugwump who probably voted for Mr. Cleveland makes such a startling declaration those excellent gentlemen who have been so quick to assail sectionalism and to apologize for the suppression of suffrage in the South should ask themselves if the assertion of this distinguished mugwump is true. When they ask themselves that question and candidly seek an answer they will find that it has a foundation in fact. The Southern element of the present Congress controls its action. The Wilson bill is a Southern measure. It was framed by Southern men in committee. The income tax feature is distinctively a Southern proposition, and it was engrafted upon the tariff bill in caucus by the votes of the solid South and of the Democratic Representatives of Indiana and other States who would, had they been in Congress during the war, have voted against war measures. As the Democratic Senator Brice says, three ex-confederates, hostile to American manufacturers and jealous of the North. were the Senators who revised that bill. The complex industries of Northern States have been slaughtered by men in whose memories lingers the bitterness of Appomattox. They are the men who, in the Senate, take the duty from the products of Northern farmers and continue protective duties on such articles as rice. They are Southern men controlling the Democratic House through the caucus, who put agricultural implements, cotton machinery and cotton ties on the free list and retain duties on pig iron and other materials from which these articles are made. In the Senate three Southern Senators, to placate two Southern Senators, impose a tax upon sugar, and, at the demand of Alabama, Virginia and West Virginia Senators, impose duties on coal and iron ore. In vain do employer and employe from the North, and their representatives, appeal for a hearing to the Voorhees subcommittee of ex-confederate brigadiers. The seigniorage bill, which is denounced by business men who are Democrats as dishonest, is a Southern measure, and could not have been carried but for the solid South in the House. In view of such facts as these, what can-

did man will say that Mr. Lea, mugwump. is not warranted in saying that "when the South can accomplish legislation so purely sectional Gettysburg and Five Forks are avenged?"

# UNWISE ACTION.

Whatever Senators may say, and whatever denials agents of the Sugar Trust may make, the fact that the Senate tabled Senator Peffer's resolution to investigate the reports and charges connecting the names of Senators with the sudden fluctuations of the Sugar Trust stocks will be accepted by the country as an indication that members of the Senate have personal reasons for killing the proposition to investigate. Usually, when charges are made affecting the character of Republicans in either branch in which they have had a majority, there has been prompt investigation. When Speaker, Mr. Blaine demanded an investigation of charges affecting him, and it has generally been the rule that when reports have been published affecting the conduct of Representatives or Senators. they have asked for investigation. Senator Sherman demanded investigation upon less basis than the reports connecting Democratic Senators with the speculation in Sugar Trust stocks, and had it. Here, however, is a case where several Democratic Senators' names are conrumor - or report that, their knowledge regarding the contents of the Senate committee's tariff bill, they were enabled to make a great deal of money. There are reports which make the right-hand man of one Sen-

Washington, and others which make a well-known lobbyist, to whom another Senator owes his seat, a leader in the sugar lobby. There are reports that certain Senators made large sums of money on Sugar

Senators may treat such reports as inconsequential and may assume that their emphatic denials will settle the matter, but they are mistaken. In the popular opinion Senators are not much different from other people, and the popular opinion is that when any man, under grave accusations, refuses investigation, he fears the result. For this reason, the popular opinion of the vote preventing an investigation of the sugar scandals will be that a few Senators fear the outcome, and that their party has undertaken to protect them on the ground that the charges are too frivolous for the Senate to pay any heed to. The Senate is Democratic, the Senator making the motion to defeat investigation is the Democratic mouthpiece, and the vote indicates that the action taken was the result of Democratic conference.

The plan of the Republican State committee which is now being carried into effect is the most comprehensive that can be devised. In cities a man will be selected for each block and in the country for each neighborhood, who will know the politics of every resident and his history. Every newcomer will be noted, with the date of his coming. These block and neighborhood canvassers will report to the precinct committeeman, who is held responsible by those to whom he reports, and so up to the State committee. This work has already been begun, so that by the time the State conventions shall be held the Republican committees will have the basis of the most systematic and effective organization the Republicans or any other party ever had in

If the statement is true, to the effect that Judge Bradley, who is trying the Pollard-Breckinridge case in Washington, will not admit any testimony except that which bears directly upon the accusation of the plaintiff, namely, breach of promise, he has, in the estimation of the mass of intelligent people who are not learned in the law, made sensible and righteous decision. The mass of testimony which the defendant has been collecting and giving to the press reflecting upon the character of Miss Pollard should have nothing to do with the case. Besides, it is in the interest of decency to suppress all revelations in this and similar cases which are not essential to determine the

A Chicago Court Shocked. Justice experienced a shock in Chicago a few days ago. Justice has often been shocked in that city, but not in this way. One M. E. Farson was summoned in the regular way for jury service. The law was complied with in every respect, and the name of M. E. Farson was regularly placed in the venire. Now, jury service is a public duty which no citizen has a right either to seek or shirk. The professional juryman is no worse blot on good citizenship than one who seeks to evade jury service. It is a service that should be imposed with equal and exact justice, and required of the rich and poor alike. In this case the court awaited Farson's appearance, along with others who had been summoned, with serene confidence that they would respond to the command of the law. So they did on Saturday last, but the appearance of Farson was what shocked the court. Farson proved to be a woman. In the city directory she appeared as M. E. Farson, teacher. To her friends she was known as Miss Mary Elizabeth Farson, principal of one of the polic schools. Her appearance was embarrassing to the court. She had been summoned, and, like a good citizen, she had come. But the court had never seen a juror in skirts, and could not find anything in the Constitution or laws of Illinois that recognized the existence of such an entity. He made a hurried mental review of all the leading cases he could remember, and could not recall one in which a female juror had served. He could not reject Farson on the ground that she was not a voter, because, under the law of Illinois, women may vote on school questions, and her name appeared in the list of voters. He could not exclude her from jury service on the ground that she was non compos mentis, because she was a teacher in good standing. The clerk of the court could not give him any advice, and the attorneys, who were hastily consulted, admitted that they did not know of any work that threw any light on the subject. If Farson had come into court demanding to be placed on a jury, or if she had connived at having her name drawn, or had been in any way instrumental in drawing the court into a trap, the judge would have made short work of her. He would have put on his sternest judicial look, and, after some remarks on the importance of jury service and the danger of trifling with the law, he would have told her that she was really guilty of contempt of court, but in view of the circumstances and of the fact that this was probably her first offense he would not affix any penalty, but if she ever came before him again he would let the law take its course. But this was not that case. Farson was not in court through any seeking or connivance of her own. She had been haled thither by the court itself. If she had not responded to the summons the court would have sent an officer to arrest her. But, being a good citizen, she complied with the summons without compelling a resort to force. To a certain extent she had the court at a disadvantage. Her presence put the court on the defensive. The question was what to do with her and how to get rid of her without letting her serve on the jury. The court took the case under advisement over Sunday. It is probable that he will kindly excuse Farson from jury service on the ground that she is

# BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

Compensation. Of all the poor man's blessings few, Perhaps this is the chief: He's kept so closely at his toil He has no time for grief.

Temporary Measure. "While I can't say that I am in favor of letting Colorado secede entirely," said Watts, "still I think it might not be a bad idea to give her a vacation till the expiration of Governor Waite's term."

# Didn't Believe It.

Lushforth-What is this French system of identification Yabsley was trying to explain to us last night? My recollection of it is not very clear."

Wickwire-Why, it is simply taking measurements of certain parts of the human frame that never vary. Such as the length of the fingers-'

"I see." "The bones of the foot-"

"M'm." "The size of the skull--" "Come off. What are you giving us?"

Annoying Error. From the Plunkville Bugle: Owing to the fact that our foreman lost his specs is the

crept into our paper last week. Perhaps the worst of these is where the last line of an item about a suicide was tacked on in the wrong place, and the notice of the wedding of two of our most prominent society people was made to end with "no cause was assigned for the rash act." We are sincerely sorry, and have borrowed our mother-in-law's glasses for the foreman to wear till the spectacle peddler strikes our burg again.

### ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

Mr. Justice Brewer, of the Supreme Court, teaches in a Washington Sunday school, and he has a big class, too. Ellen Terry, it is said, always keeps a

supply of work on hand at her home, in South Kensington, London. It consists of garments to be made for the poor. Walter Besant, among other reasons for his opposition to woman suffrage, says that men have to do the conquering, the defending and the providing, and they ought to do

the governing. The Rev. Dr. Buckley says he doesn't "desire to live to see anything," but owns up to a lively interest in the following possibilities: The reaching of one or the other of the poles; aerial navigation; the portable electric lamp, and the bridging and tunneling of the North river.

There are eleven evangelical societies engaged in mission work in Mexico. The total number of foreign missionary laborers is 177 and of native assistants 512. There are 469 congregations, 385 of which are organized churches, and 118 church buildings. There are 16,250 communicants and about 50,000 Herr Krupp, the great gun maker, pre-

sented 100,000 marks to the city of Essen in honor of the last birthday of the Emperor. The money is to be used to found a fund for the benefit of the Essen poor, to be known as "the fund of Emperor William II and Prince Bismarck." His Majesty gave permission to have his name coupled with that of the ex-Chancellor. A Southern paper once had the temerity

to print what purported to be "a letter from the wife of General Early," whereupon that trascible old bachelor and warrior burst forth not only in a vehement denial of its genuineness, but the positive assertion that she was "a lady whose acquaintance he had never made, and when he did find her she would not make herself known to the public through the newspapers.'

When Mrs. Amelia Frost was ordained to the Congregational ministry at Littleton, Mass., last month, one of the examining committee asked Mrs. Frost: "Does the Bible point to women's preaching?" 'But," said the questioner, "I had hoped you would answer by some quotation from the Bible." Instantly Mrs. Frost replied: "Your sons and daughters shall prophesy." There was a tremendous applause, and any spirit of opposition to the ordination ended Upon entering a Forty-second-street restaurant in New York on Wednesday last a reporter noticed Chauncey M. Depew sitting upon one of the high stools at the lunch counter, and, being recognized, took an adjoining seat, saying: "Well, this is truly democratic, Mr. Depew; you are not after the labor vote?" "No," he replied, laugh-ing; "I often run in here. It saves time," and, reflecting, continued: "If I went to a hotel it would take an hour to get lunch. You see, it's a big difference; time is val-

Queen Victoria was asked to purchase the necklace, earrings and brooch in the Eglinton collection of jewels which had belonged to Mary Queen of Scots, but her Majesty declined, as Queen Mary is not one of her favorites. Some time ago a fine portrait of Charles II came into market, and the Queen was urgently requested to buy it for the royal collection at Windsor Castle. Her Majesty refused, and then an elaborate memorandum was sent to the palace in which the reasons for buying the picture were enumerated. Ultimately the Queen decided to purchase the work, and thus in-dorsed the memorandum: "I consent, but with great reluctance, for I do not like Charles II."

Tap the trees; tap the trees; Spring has driven out the freeze, And the grocer now will take From the shelf a last year's cake. And will mark it (we are grieved): "Nice, fresh sugar, just received." -Detroit Free Press.

### BRECKINRIDGE-POLLARD CASE. A Fair Statement of the Kentucky Congressman's Side.

It is unfortunate for Congressman Breckinridge that he has made an effort to defend the suit brought against him by Miss

Pollard. The testimony for the defense does not tend to vindicate Mr. Breckinridge. whole tenor of it is to the effect that Miss Pollard was a bad woman when the Congressman met her, and a bad woman when he left her. Against this we have the positive statement of Mrs. Blackburn that the defendant introduced the young lady to her as his promised wife and persuaded her to chaperone her. Then, the chief of police declares that Mr. Breckinridge, in his presence, promised to marry Miss Pollard.

There is only one legal point in the case. Did the defendant promise to marry the plaintiff? This is the only thing to be considered. All the testimony about the young weman's character amounts to nothing. No matter whether she was good or bad, the question is, did her lover promise to marry

It has been suggested that Mr. Breckinridge made the promise in order to gain time and escape the pistols of Miss Pollard and her brother. Possibly, if this fact is brought out the jury will think that the defendant was justified in promising anything with a view of saving his life. But Mr. Breckinridge has always posed as an absolutely fearless man. If a desperate woman's anger has driven him into such a humiliating position he will be more likely to xcite rigicule than sympathy. It is a very unpleasant piece of business for all concerned. A verdict will help no-The principal actors in this sad

drama are hopelessly wrecked in reputation, and they will remain under a cloud all their lives. Alexander Hamilton lived down a son:ewhat similar scandal, but he frankly admitted his guilt. Sir Charles Dilke has re-established himself after figuring in one of the most revolting cases on record. In this country, however, it is almost impossible for a public man to get over an affair of this sort. We do not say that Mr. Breckinridge is as black as Miss Pollard paints him, but it strikes us that his defense clearly establishes his guilt.

#### HENRY WARD BEECHER'S WIDOW. She Is Eighty-Four Years Old and Lives Almost Entirely in the Past. New York Special.

Friday was one of the saddest anniversaries that falls to woman's lot for Mrs. Eunice W. Beecher, the widow of America's greatest preacher. It was on March 9, 1887, that her husband, Henry Ward Beecher, died. Mrs. Beecher has now reached her eighty-fourth milestone in the journey of life and is passing into the shade with content and gentle resignation. "It seems impossible to kill us unless we

die by accident," she said laughingly to the writer to-day. "Our family is a very long-lived one. My great-grandfather on my mother's side lived to the age of 105 years, and was a spry, active man. Then my grandmother lived to be within five days of one hundred, and the day before her death she made a dress for one of her great-great-grandchildren, and put sixteen tucks in it, too. My father, who was a Ballard, lived to be eighty-nine years of age and my mother ninety-two. She fell and broke her hip three years before she died, and that undoubtedly hastened her Mrs. Beecher lives on the corner of Or-

ange and Willard streets, Brooklyn, within a stone's throw of Plymouth Church. Notwithstanding her advanced age, Mrs. Beecher goes to Plymouth services every Sunday morning and to the Friday evening prayer meetings. During the week she is generally to be found at home, where there is a profusion of photographs and portraits of her husband from the time he was a callow youth until he reached his green old age. On a table in one corner of the parlor is a clay statuette of the illustrious orator and many other precious mementoes are scattered around. So runs the weary world away with this

kindly Christian lady. She lives in the past. waiting for the golden gates to open the splendid view beyond.

#### The "Honor" of College Boys. New York Commercial Advertiser.

The putting of the young men on their honor seems to be a failure in some of the schools. Numbers of the students appear to have no sense of honor, but take prompt advantage of the large degree of personal liberty to commit excesses that can be excused under no plea of high spirits, In the case of the young lawyer who was dragged down a muddy hillside to the injury of his body and the destruction of his clothing the president of the college made the astounding statement that it would do no good to prosecute the leaders in the courts, for the reason that "any number of students would testify that the five named in the warrant were innocent," the explanation of several annoying errors that presumption being that any number would moves in cycles, but on them.

perjure themselves if necessary in order to shield the offenders. It is useless to place young men of that kind on their

HIGH SPEED ELECTRIC TRAVEL.

Suggestions That May Make Street Railway Business Safer. New York Electric Power.

honor.

The high speed at which electric cars are run in this country and the numerous accidents therefrom have been commented upon vigorously in the daily press, which has universally condemned the reckless speed and its results; and perfunctorily in the street railway and electrical papers, which have sought to palliate it. One electrical paper, moved by the accounts of the deaths of a score of children in Brooklyn, where life is held so cheaply that it has required the slaughter of nearly fifty people and a few awards of heavy damages to awaken the officials of the street-railway companies to the necessity of applying some means to the cars for obviating fatal accidents, has even gone so far as to suggest that the Legislature make it unlawful for children to be allowed upon the streets; while the president of the company, with tears in his eyes, has protested his love for humanity and expressed a hope that the police would be allowed to arrest any man. woman or child found under the wheels of his trolley cars. The general indifference to the law in this respect shown by both those who should enforce it and those who should obey, is perhaps to blame for this state of things. The law says the maximum speed should be ten miles an hour; the motorman, compelled by the fear of discharge to conform to the schedule, in spite of blocks and stoppages, drives his car at thirteen, nineteen and even thirty miles on hour, and, up to the present time, no means have been found which could compel compliance with the law. The motorman may not always be to blame, but a simple device to indicate to him that the speed of his car has exceeded the maximum allowed, should be made compulsory on each car, and, furthermore, to prevent runovers, each car should be provided either with a brake which could act automatically and instantaneously, or a fender which could be trusted to fulfill requirements. This may savor of municipal paternalism, but, as we have seen by the records of the past six years, it is certain that the electric street-railway companies will take no steps to prevent fatal accidents unless compelled to either by public indignation vigorously expressed, or by compulsory legislation duly enforced. Indeed, humanity cuts so small a figure in the question as to be practically, in so far as they are concernd, negligible.

If the law as to speed had been enforced and the proper safeguards been placed upon the cars in the first place, electrical street railways would have taken a far wider extension than they have, and the operating companies would have saved thousands spent in litigation and damages, the public would have been reassured as to the safety of electric travel, while the manufacturers would have profited by the increased demand for apparatus, unhampered by the odium which clings about the very name of trolley.

ELEVATING THE STAGE.

Leading Actors Have Applications from Many Aspirants. Detroit Free Press.

Possibly no class of men outside of Senators and Congressmen receive so many letters from unknown writers as do actors prominent in their profession. The time when actors received scores of "mash" notes has died out, and at no time did the sensible ones pay any attention to them, the writers being looked upon as very young and silly girls, or women who paid little attention to the Sixth Commandment. Few actors receive more letters from voluntary correspondents than does Wm. H. Crane. Every mail brings him several letters from young men and women who want advice and a position in his company. The first he cheerfully gives, but the second-well,

A few weeks ago the comedian received a letter from ay oung woman who said she had rare qualifications for the stage. "I'm quite young-only eighteen," wrote, "and the gents who know me say I'm very pretty. I'm of good figure, weiga 120 pounds and have taken five lessons in elocution. I stand five feet one inch without my shoes on, and can kick five feet seven inches. I would like a good place in your company and a good salary, though I'm not over particular about that at first." The actor has no room in his company for elocutionists who can kick six inches above their heads, and so informed the

young aspirant. During his recent Chicago engagement Mr. Crane received a letter from a young woman who was in a great hurry to elevate the stage. At the time of writing she was engaged in housework, and she said she didn't like it. Her master was very kind to her and a good fellow, but her mistress was a spiteful old cat. What she wanted was to become leading lady of Mr. Crane's com-pany, as she knew she had the necessary talents. "Let me know if you want me right away." she wrote, "or I will chuck up my job and go home to mother."

Young men write quite as ridiculous letters. They are willing to carry baggage or shift scenery until such time as there is a good opening. They nearly all say they are good dressers and are considered handsome. Of course they all believe they possess the inextinguishable spark of genius. Speaking about the aspirations of young people who were ambitious of becoming great actors, Mr. Crane said the other day that few, if any of them, had any idea of what a professional life meant.

"They have no idea of the hard work necsary to obtain the attention of the pub-lic," he said. "My experience has been varied, and I have found that the only road to success is through honest, conscientious effort to do the best one can. The great secret is intensity of purpose and earnestness of endeavor.

The Trouble with Gladstone's Eyes. Philadelphia North American.

The immediately inciting reason for the decision at which Mr. Gladstone has arrived is the regrettable condition of his eyesight. The reader may recall that during the campaign of 1892, while the Grand Old Man was making a tour of what the English call the provinces in contradistinction from the capital, an old woman in the crowd at one of the stopping places gave vent to her enthusiasm by throwing at the Premier the first thing she had handy, which chanced to be a piece of stale ginger bread. This impromptu missile struck Mr. Gladstone in the eye, and, while beyond the pain of the moment, no immediate ill effects were felt, it was not long before it became ap parent that the organ had been injured. The injury resulted in a cataract, which at the proper time was successfully removed. Unfortunately the other eye has since proved to have been sympathetically affected, and over it also a cataract is slowly growing. A second operation will therefore be necessary, and as under the most favorable circumstances this will involve Mr. Gladstone's seclusion in a darkened room for several weeks, that he should think of retiring from the head of the government is not at all surprising. It is, however, most likely that in making up his mind to do so he has been appreciably influenced by the nature of the political out-

#### The School Book Monopoly. Waterloo Press.

The Indiana School Book Company has withdrawn from sale the First, Second and Third readers and all copy books. The reason given is that a new and revised edition is to be issued. This will necessitate the purchase of new readers again next fall, and in the meantime the pupils will have to get along without writing, and reading also, should they chance to need a book. Truly this Indiana school book law is a great blessing-upon the manufacturers of a second grade of books. The whole system has proved a nuisance in more ways than one.

A Child's Vocabulary. New York Evening Post.

The statement that a child five and onehalf years of age would not have more than 150 words in its vocabulary that it was able to use understandingly led a careful mother to note for a month the number of words used by her child. the parts of speech used were recorded with the result that in this case the chil appeared to have a vocabulary of 1,528 words.

The Niceties of Language.

"What is a verse, as distinguished from poetry?" asked the inquisitive man. 'Verse," replied the magazine editor, after he had pondered, "is the term applied by any poet to the work of his contempo-

Looks Like It.

Philadelphia Press. Looks as if somebody will have to rise up pretty soon and say a few words about armor plate contracts. Suppose we begin at the head and ask Mr. Cleveland to tell what he knows about deals.

Doubtful Commendation.

Kansas City Star. Miss Anthony says Senator Peffer is the most sincere champion of woman suffrage in the Senate. Mr. Peffer is sincere in most all his undertakings. His errors are not error + of the neart.

Death Moves on Cycles.

Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle. Insurance companies claim that cycling is more dangerous than traveling either by railways or steamships. Death not only